

CHINA



MAIL.

Vol. XXII. No. 1135.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB.

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.
PRICE—\$2 per Month.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)
PRICE—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*.
THE CHINA MAIL has been PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the *Evening* and *China Mails* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DESPATCH PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly Issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.

Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTEDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTEDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.
If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.
Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed.
Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.

"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

In the Estate of the late JOHN CUFF HARPER, Surgeon, of Whampoa.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to make payment, and those having CLAIMS against the same to send them in for record, to the Undersigned, pending reference to the Executors named in the Will of the deceased.

H. F. HANCE.

British Vice-Consulate,
Whampoa, October 1, 1866

FOR SALE.

EXCHANGE TABLE, showing the value of One Pound Sterling in NEW YORK, at the different Rates of Sterling Exchange on London, by 1-8ths from 12 to 102 per cent. Computed by Mr JOHN V. YATMAN, New York.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

"China Mail" Office,
12th May, 1864.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.



STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY AND FUCHAU.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "FORMOSA" will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 15, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE. To facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still undelivered, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Southampton.—
Lt. P. Tyrwhitt, 1 Box Gun &c.
Capt. Brown, 1 Box Boots.
Hongkong, October 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

QUINA LAROCHE.

A NEWLY Discovered and Elegant preparation of QUINAINE, in a most agreeable form, highly recommended, and in great repute by the most eminent Physicians of London and Paris. Those suffering from the debilitating effects of a Tropical climate, from loss of appetite or occasional attacks of low Fever, will find the above an invaluable remedy, as it does not produce headache, which is so frequently the case, after taking the ordinary Preparations of QUINAINE.

To be had only at THE MEDICAL HALL, in convenient Bottles, with glass measure attached.

Hongkong, September 13, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
SILVERSMITH'S SOAP
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate
Plate Glass, &c.,
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND OTHER GLUES,
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.

ALSO BOMBAY, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

ON SUNDAY, the 25th November, at 2 P.M., the Company's Steam-ship "ALPHEE," DE L'ESCAILLE Commandant, H.I.M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding:

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius. At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1 1/2 % upon Merchandises and 1 % on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 23rd November. Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONILL,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still undelivered, and are lying in the "Messageries Impériales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:

From Bombay.—
N/M, 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.
From Marseilles.—
Ex "Imperatrice," 1 case Effects.
K. & Co., Meyer, 1 case Effects.

L. T. 221, 1 case Baggage.
Y, 1 case Baggage.

M. L. G. 1, 1 case Baggage.
Ex "Imperatrice," 1 Parcel Books.

De Peitree, 1 Parcel Books.

A. CONILL,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 3, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

GUINNESS & Co.'s EXTRA STOUT. We beg respectfully to inform Merchants and Shippers for the India Market, that we have recently made such arrangements with the Brewery as will enable us in future to execute any orders and despatch with which they may favour us with promptness and on the best terms.

SPARKS, MOLINE & Co.,
Sole Consignees.
LONDON, August 1866.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S

Victoria Violet

AND

VICTORIA ROSE

MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A PEACOCK."

Packed in

1 lb. Tins, at 16s. per lb.

oz. Bottles, at 1s. 3d. "oz.

1 oz. at 1s. 6d. "oz.

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c. &c.

The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

TUPPER & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING

SHEETS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.,

614, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY ROYAL COMMAND

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,



VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY DIRECTS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the INCOMPARABLE EXCELLENCE of his Productions, which, for QUALITY OF MATERIAL, EASY ACTION, and GREAT DURABILITY, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature.

They can be Obtained Retail of Every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE MOHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER OF THE GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER OF THE CASKET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL LONDON. Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN. Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER OF THE CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, illustrated, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Gold and Silver at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH KEYLESS REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER-DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL-CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates, Silver, 15 Guineas; Gold, 30 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES, TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES PART by ROSA and ISIDORE BONHEUR PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGN.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE designed expressly for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for the SHEDBOARD, DINING, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, illustrated, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60 LUDGATE HILL, 25, OLD BOND STREET and 99 WESTBOURNE-GROVE.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

(Established 1820.)

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH FELT, AND PAPER WADDING.

Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.
Wholesale only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON & BRASS BEDSTHEADS suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from falling into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTHAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

* Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE, "STAR-BRAND."

TO BE HAD ONLY OF HEINTZMANN AND ROCHUSSEN,

23, ADELPHI LANE, LONDON.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent

E. MOSES & SON,
CORNER OF MIN RIES AND ALOPATE, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

London Insurance Corporation.

(Established by Charter 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.

Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept 1 Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1866.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 1st November, ALEXANDER B. B. KEY.

MARRIAGE.

At the British Consulate, Ningpo, on the 28th October, by the Rev. JAMES D. VAUGHAN, VICAR, &c., J. NISBET, Esq., to JESSIE MARY SIMPSON, second daughter of David Nisbet, Esq., late of Edinburgh. No cards.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Our advices from Japan come down to October 31. The war in the South has lulled. Stotsbashi reigns, and people are anxious to hear what policy the new Shogun will adopt. Some appear to think that he will endeavour to patch up the quarrel, and others again affirm that, according to Japanese law or custom he will be compelled *volens volens* to carry on the war.

From Chefoo we learn that the French fleet consisting of the burning of the *General Sherman* by the Koreans and the consequent death of all on board is confirmed under date of our frigate, 3 corvettes, and 4 gun boats which left for Corea on the 11th ultimo, on the 15th entered the town of Kanghwa, some distance up a river, described as a small place of only 10,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom deserted the town on the French approach. The fact of the murder of the missionaries is fully admitted by the Koreans, and a mandarin who was captured and taken on board the admiral's ship seemed to glory in the fact. The King invited the French admiral to proceed to the capital to negotiate; but this was declined, as a trap was suspected, and a despatch was sent instead, in which demands were made for punishment of the mandarin who had instigated the murders, and for the appointment of a plenipotentiary. News had been brought to the French by a Korean convert that junks containing stones had been sunk in the River Seoul, between Kanghwa and the capital; and that the Viceroy had despatched an army 15,000 strong to attack them. In another page will be found a very interesting account of the expedition in the form of a diary. The Seoul is officially declared under blockade by the French.

From Shanghai we learn upon authority of the *North China Herald*, that the Viceroy has at length determined on the movement against the Homan and Shan-tung Nienfai, to which Tseng-kwo-fan has so frequently urged him, and has left Nanking for the seat of war. For once apparently, the Imperialists are in earnest in their operations. A triple advance has been planned,—the Viceroy marching from the South, Tseng-kwo-fan from the East, and another imperialist force from the North-west,—by which it is open to surround and effectually crush the rebels. Hitherto, there can be no doubt, Li has not co-operated heartily with his patron and present rival. It did not answer his purpose to contribute to the latter's power and glory, without advancing his own; and he has waited an opportune time for a decisive blow of which the credit should redound on himself. Had he moved at first, Tseng-kwo-fan, as Commander-in-Chief, would have had the credit of success; but now, the latter having proved himself unable during a long campaign to inflict any decisive blow on his opponents, it will be to Li's arrival on the scene that victory will be attributed, should it crown the Imperial banners; and his prestige which will be exalted.

The most interesting announcement in the report by the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee of the Shanghai Municipality is that a step has been made towards reducing the Municipal debt. The recommendation that Tls. 1,526 be written off as a bad debt and Tls. 2,100 carried to suspense account, pending the institution of legal proceedings, is less satisfactory. The two principal defaulters appear to be Mr. E. M. Smith, and H. I. C. M. Customs; the claim against whom amounts, in the aggregate, to Tls. 3,030 out of the Tls. 3,686 in arrears. Mr. Smith, we believe, refuses payment on account of alleged illegal action by the Council in 1864, in collecting Gambling House and Brothel licenses, and injury which, he avers, he sustained thereby. The Customs object, on the ground that the Emperor of China should not be taxed on his own soil; but appear to overlook the fact that the police protect the Haqua bank; and that the Customs officers have all the advantages of draining, lighting and other Municipal arrangements. The Council have apparently resolved to abandon a portion of this claim, and to sue for the remainder. Much more to be regretted, however, is the statement that five Prussian subjects decline to contribute towards an institution of which they, notwithstanding, claim all the advantages. We are not told the ground of defalcation; but presume they rely on the judgment delivered by Mr. Tettenborn in December last, denying the liability of house-holders. His Prussian Majesty's Consul-General, it will be remembered, upheld Messrs. Oppart & Co. in a similar resistance to a

Municipal claim, on the ground that the Land Regulations empowered the Law Renters to tax themselves only, and applied in no way to tenants of houses. On the Land Renters, he ruled, "rests the responsibility of paying the taxes, which they have no right to levy on tenants of houses who are in no other connection and under no other obligation as regards their landlords, than are contained in their deeds and mutual agreements." This decision may be logical, and in accordance with the wording of Article X of the Regulations; but it is little to the credit of the gentlemen named, that they avail of its support. Clearly, however, as the Municipal Council imply, if house-holders are not liable to taxes, they cannot claim the benefits arising from their expenditure; and the gentlemen who have taken up this position will be fitly punished, in case of burglary, by being left to their own resources.

The discussion which took place at the last meeting of Treaty Consuls, on the subject of Yangtze pilotage, has borne fruit in the publication of an identical set of rules by the representatives of France, America, England and Prussia, and the Commissioner of Customs on behalf of the Chinese authorities; restricting the exercise of the calling to persons licensing by a qualified Board of Examiners. Certainly the entrance to the Yangtze is not so free from danger that restrictions are here unnecessary. Yet, during the quarter of a century that the port has been opened, no attempt has hitherto been made to enforce them, other than by a combination of insurance offices. These have proved nearly complete failures; and, practically it has been open to any one who could afford a boat in which to cruise about, to offer himself as a pilot to any ship approaching the port. The Regulations now determined on, will do away with this anomaly. No one who has not passed a Board of Examiners, consisting of the Harbour Master and any three persons selected from a list of experts to be furnished by the mail agents and the local Insurance Companies, will be allowed to ply as a pilot in connection with this port. Individuals so qualified will be entitled to Tls. 4 per foot of draught for piloting steamers or sailing vessels in tow, between Shanghai and the light ship—or Tls. 5 per foot for sailing vessels not in tow, between Shanghai and Gutzlaff. These rates, which would allow Tls. 99 for piloting a sailing ship of 22 feet from the light ship, or Tls. 110 from Gutzlaff to Shanghai, cannot be deemed excessive. Any attempt to monopolise business by under-bidding, or misconduct of any kind while on duty, will subject the offender to suspension of his license in the first instance, and to its withdrawal in the second.

We observe that some new pilot regulations for the river Min have been published by the acting Commissioner of Customs at Foochow; and nearly contemporaneously in the Peking Gazette calls attention to the laxity with which the various officers throughout the empire perform their duty, and directing that in all cases candidates for office shall pass examination with a view to ascertaining fitness for appointment to any important post. In accordance with this principle, though not perhaps in consequence of the proclamation, "the Board of Examiners will subject the candidate for appointment as pilot on the Min, whether Foreign or Chinese, to a full and strict examination as to his competency, and make ample enquiry as to his character for sobriety and good conduct. Should he be found competent and trustworthy, the Commissioner of Customs will issue to him a license for inside or outside, according to the certificate of the Board. For each license a fee of five Mexican dollars will be charged."

There seems to have been something unsatisfactory about the recent horse races at Shanghai. Some objectionable "turf practice," it is insinuated by the *Recorder*, was introduced, "and it is now becoming doubtful whether the sport will be continued" at the model settlement. The nature of the alleged practice may be gathered from the following extract from a leader which our contemporary has devoted to the subject:—"We do not pretend to say that a horse may not be scratched or sold at the last moment, and the action be quite within the recognised code of sporting rules. But regulations, which will apply admirably where a large number of horses are entered, throw far more power into the hands of the men owning the animals than is at all desirable, when there are so few entries as is necessarily the case in Shanghai. If withdrawing a horse at the last moment is to be looked upon here as an ordinary thing, there will be an end to horse racing in a very short time; as, seeing that these races must rest upon the performance of one or two horses, the public will be little inclined to back an animal when he may be withdrawn, and the race made to fall either to a second certainty or to some outside *caveat*." The kind of *finesse* here indicated is eminently discredi-

table wherever perpetrated, and we hope for the credit of our sporting friends at Shanghai, that there is no foundation for the very evident insinuation.

HONGKONG.

The appeal in the opium case was dismissed by the Chief Justice. The nature of the case will be learnt from the article which follows this. His Honor's judgment was not given on the merits but on technical points. There can be no intelligent doubt that justice has been done to the would-be opium smugglers.

The French barque *Eugene & Adele*, Captain Girard, left Macao for the Havannah on the 7th October, with a freight of 466 coolies. A day or two after she sailed the coolies showed signs of discontent. This dissatisfaction soon ripened into mutiny, and the coolie passengers rose against the officers and crew. A hard fight for the mastery ensued, in which the Chinese are said to have been met by great determination and resolute bravery on the part of those in charge of the vessel. Great numbers of the coolies were killed in the struggle, many more were wounded and the revolt suppressed. The captain, however, was shot dead by one of the mutineers; the chief officer was severely wounded and many of the crew were more or less seriously injured during the melee. The barque arrived at Saigon on the 15th instant. The affair was reported to the authorities there and the wounded were at once placed under medical care in the military hospital of the French government, where we are glad to say, they were fast recovering at the date of the last advices.

Bad dollars of the new coinage are already in circulation, as one of Messrs Pastau's coolies presented one at the Post office, and appeared in the dock at the police court Friday morning to explain how it became mixed up with the other good dollars tendered, and strange to say neither the prisoner nor the shroff of Messrs Pastau could account for its presence amongst the rest. The Magistrate discharged the man, at the same time recommending the shroff to be more careful in future. The circulation of the new coinage is naturally exciting some attention northwards. The following suggestion, volunteered by the *Hankow Times*, has been anticipated by the Viceroy of Canton, who has directed that the new dollar, and of course the smaller coins, shall be legal tenders, in payment of Customs' duties at that port. Our contemporaries generally would facilitate the circulation of the new coinage among the Chinese were they to make this fact widely known.—The *Times* says—"The population of China should be in some way induced to accept the new coin into circulation amongst themselves. This can only be effected by the promulgation of Imperial edicts, decreeing the coin to be a legal tender. If the dollar is to be of any service outside the colony, and as a monetary medium both in the open ports and in the interior of China, there is but one way of rendering it so, and that is by enlisting the interest of the Chinese authorities in the general scheme, and obtaining their aid in enforcing the circulation upon their people. The British Minister at Peking, if supported by his colleagues, is the most likely person to bring about this desirable consummation; and we believe that, were he called upon to make the attempt, he would experience little difficulty in persuading the Imperial Government to come to some advantageous arrangement." Two dies for striking off five cent pieces have, we believe, been stolen within the last few days from the Mint, and so far as we can learn, it has not been found possible to detect the thief or to ascertain the *modus operandi* by which he possessed himself of them. There must be carelessness somewhere in the organisation and distribution of responsibility in connection with this establishment, as this is the second if not the third time that similar thefts have occurred. The result will be, that we shall be inundated with counterfeit five cent pieces from Canton, as we are already threatened with an irruption of ten cent, twenty cent, and dollar coins of doubtful value, from the same workshop. We have it on good authority that there are between twenty and thirty thousand bad dollars Hongkong Mint pattern ready to be put into circulation when the proper time comes, and a proportionately large supply of the smaller silver coins. Canton or Fatsan has the honor of containing the rival establishments that turn out these imitations. Is it not possible that some arrangement could be entered into with the Viceroy of the Kwang Tung and Kwangsi provinces by which this danger might be averted? As matters stand at present, the public have no security whatever that 50 per cent of the New Dollars now in circulation are not spurious. It must be plain to the Chinese authorities that if any quantity of counterfeit dollars get into circulation they as well as we will be sufferers. They ought, therefore, if only in their own interests to take steps to put a stop to the manufacture

base coin within their jurisdiction. Surely a representation to the Viceroy would suffice to check the evil. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that the police are making every effort to discover the secret hiding places in this city, where spurious dollars are manufactured, and issued for circulation. On Tuesday morning detective Brown of the Police force placed in the dock two batches of men consisting respectively of six and seven individuals, who had been captured the previous day, the first batch in the lower portion of a house in Tung man Lane, and the latter in a house in West street in Taipingshan, in both cases surrounded by the implements of their business, consisting of anvils, blowing pipes, dies, quicksilver and all the paraphernalia of coining, also in both establishments several hundred spurious dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, rupees, and other coins. The dollars consisted of Mexicans, Spanish, and the new Hongkong dollar. From the evidence of the constable it appeared that before he arrested the six men in Tung man Lane, he sent a Chinaman, whom he watched into the house, with a dollar, and seeing him come out without losing sight of him received six bad dollars in exchange which the man said he had obtained in the house. The dollars being produced in court, of course proved to be bad. In the second case a Chinaman named Lum Che Seong was employed by the constable, who, accompanied by a friend, who has since disappeared, received at the shop for a five dollar note twelve spurious dollars in exchange. The prisoners having been arrested almost in the act of coining, and in the midst of their utensils, asked no questions, and made no statement of themselves. They were remanded until Tuesday next. Great credit is due to the management of these captures, and it is to be hoped that they will be followed by others.

Much dissatisfaction is reported as existing at Canton in consequence of the recent changes introduced by the new Governor of the Province in the method of levying the inland (not Customs) duties on merchandise. The system pursued of late years has been that of collecting a definite tax from merchants, the impost on merchandise *in transitu* being restricted both in value and amount; but the regulations newly introduced are said to be exceedingly comprehensive in the latter respect, as also to be oppressive in scale. The silk-merchants have presented a memorial to the Governor urging a reduction in the new tariff, but the result is not yet known.

The prophets of decadence of Hongkong will of course be gratified to learn that some French capitalists are organizing a second company in competition with the Americans to steam direct from Panama to Hongkong and there, doubtless, to effect a junction with the Messageries Imperiales steamers from Japan and Shanghai. The *Hankow Advertiser* September 22d has the following statement regarding the new line:—"Each new steam line established appears to be only the herald of another. Before the Japan and China Steamers from San Francisco are even started, it is announced that the French are planning a new line across the ocean, from Panama to China, and these islands, as will be observed by reference to the chart of the Pacific, published in Anderson's Hawaiian Islands, page 24, lying just half way between Panama and Hongkong, will be undoubtedly required as a coaling depot. It is clear to see that the route, if ever established, will prove the shortest between France and China, and probably one of the most comfortable for travelling in the world. The steamers will run across the ocean, avoiding the extremes of cold and heat. The competition for the China and Japan trade, which is increasing every year, will lead to rival lines ere many years, and none will promise greater success than that proposed by French capitalists."

A friend at Canton, who has just returned from a trip in the Wu Chai district, notes the following scraps of news from that part of the country. It would seem that the energy of the new Viceroy and the prosperity of the coolie trade were the staple topics of gossip from one end of the province to the other. "The examinations were in progress while I was at Wu Chai and were concluded on October 26th. The Governor of Kwang Si, who has been engaged against the rebels at Nam Hing in the Southern part of the province, was expected to leave for Wu Chai on October 28th. He has been absent from the capital for about a year and has finally succeeded in bringing the rebels into submission. Their leader is said to have made his escape into Cochinchina, and his followers have either been captured or have come over to the Imperialists. Thus the last formidable opposition to the Tartar power in Kwang Si has been overcome. I was glad to see on my arrival at Wu Chai that a Coolie ship which purported to be there 'On official business for the Great French Company' had taken its departure. When I left Wu Chai two months ago there were two foreigners on board the ship. The Chinese

accuse them of smuggling many articles and of interfering in Chinese quarrels to the great detriment of justice. While at Shau King I saw some 50 men said to be Kwang Si coolies released by the present vigorous Governor of Kwang Tung. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will be able to put down the nefarious traffic at Macao."—*Mercury*.

THE OPIUM CASE.

The dismissal of the appeal in the Chinwan Opium case on the 12th is likely to give extensive satisfaction to all who are interested in seeing any attempt to evade the laws of the Colony frustrated. The case is so simple that it may be stated in few words, and as it is of importance as a precedent, we shall endeavour to place it before our readers divested of the technicalities which necessarily attend an ordinary report.

Briefly then, a certain opium boiler, by way of avoiding the payment of the license fees due to the opium farmer of the year, removes to a small village on the mainland not far from hence, called Chinwan, and there, under license from the Chinese, as is asserted, sets up an opium boiling establishment. To dispose of this opium from Chinwan direct to a foreign ship is illegal, that place not being open to trade, and there being no customs establishment to take cognizance of the affair. Moreover, any foreign ship taking such opium without proper papers is liable on arrival at her destination to various vexatious proceedings. The opium boiler of Chinwan therefore obtains a shipping certificate from the American Consul at Hongkong. Whilst shipping the opium in the waters of the Colony it is seized and confiscated, and the custodians punished.

Now the ordinance framed to protect the monopoly paid for by the opium farmer (No. 2 of 1858) expressly states that in the first place the opium farmer has the sole privilege of boiling and preparing opium, and of selling and retailing opium so prepared within this colony or the waters thereof; and Sec. 8 of the ordinance further states that no uncertificated person shall bring into this colony or the waters thereof or have in his possession or custody, any prepared opium.

The case therefore resolves itself into the simple question:—Was the opium brought to or shipped from this colony, or the waters of the colony? According to the best authorities, a vessel cannot receive goods and place them on her manifest without their being deemed to be received from the port at which the papers are made out, which papers alone enable her to lawfully carry them as cargo. "The manifest," says Mr. Cullloch, "must be made out, dated and signed by the Captain at the place or places where the goods or any part of the goods are taken on board." The vessel to which this opium was taken received the papers accompanying it from the American Consul at this port, and they were so dated. Technically therefore the opium was shipped at this port. Furthermore she was lying within the waters of the colony (not the harbour, which has nothing to do with the case) and no one therefore had any right to ship opium on board her without a license from the Hongkong farmer. On these grounds alone the offence was clearly committed of attempting to defraud the opium farmer. But yet more: to ship this opium on board a vessel lying within the waters of the colony it was obviously necessary to bring it within the jurisdiction of the opium farmer. Dismissing, therefore, the fact of the clearance papers being obtained at Hongkong, on this second ground of an offence against section 8 of the ordinance the decision of the magistrate was strictly in accordance with the law. To urge that the opium was prepared at Chinwan has nothing to do with the case. If it were forbidden to bring watches for sale or for shipment within the waters of the colony, what would it avail an offender to plead that they were made at Geneva? On every ground the decision was a just one.

The *Daily Press* of Nov. 13 in an article betraying a singular want of acquaintance with fact and law says:—"The warrant in the first instance was improperly granted, as the ordinance states that such warrants can only be issued on information that opium prepared without the farmer's license is in the waters of the Colony, whereas the information on which the warrant was issued merely stated that it was suspected to be coming within the waters of the Colony." Well, even so that was a sufficient compliance with the Ordinance. The words are, "Upon lawful evidence being given to the reasonable satisfaction of a stipendiary magistrate &c. that any person within this Colony or the waters thereof hath in his possession or custody any opium &c.," clearly pointing out that a wide amount of discretion is left to the said magistrate as to granting the warrant. Were it intended that no warrant could be obtained without absolute proof of the illegal possession why introduce the phrase, "to the reasonable satisfaction," and why embody Art. XV in the ordinance providing against frivolous or vexatious charges, which could never be made if suspicion was entirely excluded from the grounds of action? Our contemporary further terms the discussion as to what are and what are not the waters of the Colony "wretched squabbling"—yet this is the very point upon which the whole case turns! We do not know the legal point whence the *Daily Press* draws its inspirations, but they have been singularly unhappy in the case under consideration. First it blunders between

the harbour and the waters of the Colony. It then attempts to define the "waters" of the Colony in a way which betrays an absolute unacquaintance with the first principles of international law. And now after giving judgment, in its own belief, more wisely than either Magistrate or Chief Justice, winds up by the brilliant suggestion that the Governor should interfere in this case and "remit the fine, restore the opium seized, or even make the injured parties compensation." We, on the contrary, trust that His Excellency will leave the matter as it stands, that he will not interfere with the ordinary course of law. He is doing his best to put down piracy; it is doing his inconsistent to afford indirect encouragement to opium smuggling.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

As a contemporary facetiously observed, everybody *does* know that Dr. McGowan has come to China to lay down a telegraphic wire from some one part of Chinato another. We have not yet seen, however, that thesecheme of the company here represents has been actually stated in detail and we therefore subjoin some of its more noticeable features. The EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY has, it appears, been started to lay down, if possible, a line of telegraph connecting the cities of Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Nanking and Peking and also intermediate places. Its capital consists of 1,000,000 in shares of \$50 each and it numbers some influential names amongst its directors.

This line forms a connecting link between that now being constructed under the grants obtained by P. McElCollins, uniting the San Francisco Telegraph with Peking via Behring's Straits, and the British line from Calcutta to Canton, and will complete the chain of telegraph from New-York to the continent of Europe and Great Britain. \$200,000 of the Stock has been set apart to be disposed of in the United States, \$100,000 in Europe and \$100,000 in China, at \$40 per share; the terms for which are as follows: 10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing, 10 per cent. when called for by the Trustees, upon a notice of not less than thirty days, (which will probably not be called for under six months), and a further assessment of 25 per cent., after the Stock set apart for the continuation of the line shall have been disposed of.

Thus far the prospectus as to the object of the new company represented by its agent. We have already expressed our opinion that the first necessary step will be the laying of a submarine cable from Hongkong to Shanghai. We learn however that it is intended to commence, if possible, by a line between Hongkong and Canton which is to be regarded as purely experimental or at least likely to be worked at a loss for some time. A great step will however have been gained if the Viceroy could, after satisfying himself of its practical uses, be induced to recommend such a project strongly to the Peking authorities. The chief difficulty here is not the mere getting a permission to erect a line of telegraph but to ensure its remaining unharmed by the natives, and this we fear will be a difficulty of alarming magnitude. We cannot however but feel an interest in watching the first efforts towards conferring on China so powerful an instrument for the transmission of intelligence as the electric telegraph, and though we believe that the scheme must be commenced in the way we have indicated we shall none the less readily confess ourselves to have over-estimated the difficulties of the un-undertaking, should Mr. MacGowan succeed in the course he proposes to adopt.

AMENITIES OF THE BENCH.

It is always very much to be deplored when a Justice of the peace incurs the censure of a judge. The office of Magistrate is invariably regarded with much tenderness and respect by judges of the Superior Courts in England; and it is only upon accumulated proofs of incapacity, or in extreme cases, that the Queen's Bench, or Her Majesty's Attorney General, will officially reprove an occupant of the police bench. The censure pronounced yesterday by our Chief Justice upon Mr. Mitchell, J. P., came upon us, as we dare say it did upon him, as a startling surprise. It was uttered during His Honor's judgment on the opium appeal case, and our reporter has preserved it as follows:—

His Lordship in the course of his summing up observed, that he was surprised at the remarks made by the sitting Magistrate, Mr. E. W. Mitchell, with reference to a former decision of the late Chief Justice Hulme, and expressed his opinion in very strong terms at that gentleman's behaviour in speaking of the decision of a Superior Court with disrespect. His Lordship was of opinion that it was an insult to the bench, and as long as he presided there, he would have it understood that he represented the Queen's Bench in its fullest integrity and he could not help thinking that had such remarks fallen from an inferior Judge in England some official notice would have been taken of it.

In the *Mercury* of November 13 we find the following additional reference to the same matter, and incidentally to something else:—

The Chief Justice again resorted to the language used by the Magistrate with reference to the Bench. He did not (said Lordship) give a reason for what people said about him, personally; but as long as he held the position he now did he would look for respect from all inferior judges. That the public press had a right to say anything within a reasonable bound, no one held more strongly; that any one in private could speak what pleased of the bench he admitted; but while he held that seat he would not allow such language to be used by inferior Judges.

We shall exercise the right which the press undoubtedly possesses to demur to the language which the Chief Justice has applied to a Magistrate, and we have not

the slightest hesitation in using under such circumstances unprejudiced in the his. That a Magistrate should former judgment by a h application to a case very common incident in Tice. Precedent is not s His Worship as before l not, however, our intenti for the present at any t test against the implic the Chief Justice with t Magistrates. There was ed by Mr Mitchell that from a higher court. T in his language that co into personal disrespect dead or living; and Mitchell), and all other the sphere of the Chief tion, will not be deterred their duty by any fear t as Mr Mitchell employe within the terms of the other Bench. His Hon reports) said he "woul for what people said abo Possibly not, though we the good taste of volun necessary declaration Nor do we believe it ge nor does not need to be no one, however exalte venture wholly to disrege Persons are more sensiti tions, as a certain Que remarked before His Ho be remembered, commen guage" which gained time, but which we do u duce. The language i fence to His Honor from here subjoin:—

"Defendants objecting of the court, quoted fr newspaper of the 13th of Chun Tai Quong r. W it is said that in del therein the then chief was intended by the Opium brought within colony for the purpose of not be affected by ord the steps which the Op that case, which was a year to me to have be oppressive, and this n strong feeling in Judge hold the opinion that if intended to exempt brought into the colo thereof from the opera nance some exemption made in it, but there is and therefore I deal v stands."

ILLICIT CO.

We are not aware when sion lately appointed to Mint have arrived at an if not the capture of the yesterday is likely to t light on the question of the new dollar for circ appear to have devoted feeling their spurious coin, and apparently w At the present moment number are a-reary in tot sharing with Hong producing them. In the becomes most important ties should devise some stop to these nefarious greatest sufferers there can least afford to stand who, having no compr whose judgment they c answerable for the receiv are obliged to receive question, anything bear pearance of a dollar. I ever to suggest that "so check the crime of fals what more difficult to something should be, be taken for granted th to produce any coin wh on the part of so skillfu those we harbour in th ly problem which pres lution is how to prod shall require so long a trouble to imitate as u unremunerative.—Wh can be produced is of which can only be settle but at present that is can see bearing upon the Hongkong coinage. from this to the means highly injurious and coining we find consid for consideration and crime is punished am as it used to be in Eur aggravated form. Eve we find that at home co to death by burning, th rule, strangled (not ha erected over the pile o were to be consumed. revolts at so barbaro the even infliction of the for an offence agai fellow creatures, and of capital punishment, s ing has become less would desire to reviv even for Chinese rascals must be found of re detection so great and vere, as to deter them which it has just be carry on under our v

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THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

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The EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH, it appears, has been, if possible, a line of the cities of Canton, Foochow, Ningpo, and Peking and also S. It's capital consists of \$50 each and of financial means amongst a connecting link being constructed under the P. McCallum, uniting the telegraph with Peking via the British line and will complete the line from New-York to the East and Great Britain.

Stock has been set apart in the United States, and \$100,000 in China, and the terms for which are to be paid in cash at the time of the line, when called for upon a notice of not less than six months, and a further 20 per cent., after the completion of the line. As to the object of the project, it is already expressed our first necessary step will be a submarine cable from Shanghai. We learn how intended to commence, if between Hongkong and Peking, and is likely to be worked time. A great step will be gained if the Viceroy giving himself of its practicality to recommend such to the Peking authorities. The difficulty here is not the permission to erect a line of telegraph, but the permission to share the glory of producing them. In the interests of all it becomes most important that the authorities should devise some means of putting a stop to these nefarious operations, for the greatest sufferers thereby are those who can least afford to stand the loss; viz those who, having no commodity or shroff on whose judgment they can rely and who is answerable for the receipt of spurious coins, are obliged to receive, almost without question, anything bearing the general appearance of a dollar. Easy as it is however to suggest that "something" be done to check the crime of false coining it is somewhat more difficult to suggest what that something should be. It may, we think, be taken for granted that it is impossible to produce any coin which defies imitation on the part of so skillful a set of rogues as those we harbour in this colony. The only problem which presents a chance of solution is how to produce a coin which shall require so long a time and so much trouble to imitate as to make the pursuit unremunerative. Whether such a coin can be produced is of course a question which can only be settled by practical men; but at present that is the only point we can see bearing upon the production of the Hongkong coinage. Turning however from this to the means of repressing the highly injurious and illicit practice of false coining we find considerably more latitude for consideration and suggestion. This crime is punished amongst the Chinese, as it used to be in Europe, by death in an aggravated form. Even as late as 1766, we find that at home coiners were sentenced to death by burning, the victims being, as a rule, strangled (not hanged) upon a gibbet erected over the pile on which their bodies were to be consumed. Public feeling now revolts at so barbarous a punishment or the even infliction of the penalty of death for an offence against the pockets of one's fellow creatures, and with the cessation of capital punishment, strange to say, coining has become less frequent. No one would desire to revive this punishment even for Chinese rascals, but some means must be found of rendering the risk of detection so great and the penalty so severe, as to deter them from the practice which it has just been discovered, they carry on under our very noses.

OF THE BENCH.

much to be deplored the peace incurs the cost. The office of Magistrate is now rendered by judges of the Superior and it is only upon points of incapacity, or in the Queen's Bench, or Attorney General, will an occupant of the police force pronounced yesterday justice upon Mr Mitchell, as we have said it did not surprise. It was his Honor's judgment on the case, and our reporter as follows:—

in the course of his service, that he was surprised by the sit- Mr F. W. Mitchell, with the former decision of the late Viceroy, and expressed his strong terms at that gentleman in speaking of the decision with disrespect. His opinion that it was an act, and as long as he pre- would have it understood that the Queen's Bench in and he could not help find such remarks fallen from the tongue in England some official been taken of it.

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exercise the right which the idly possesses to denounce which the Chief Justice has magistrate, and we have not

the slightest hesitation in saying that its use under such circumstances, is entirely unprecedented in the history of law courts. That a Magistrate should dissent from a former judgment by a higher court, in its application to a case before him, is a very common incident in police court practice. Precedent is not so arbitrary before His Worship as before His Honor. "It is not, however, our intention to do more—for the present at any rate—than to protest against the implied interference by the Chief Justice with the freedom of the Magistrates. There was nothing to be said by Mr Mitchell that called for censure from a higher court. There was nothing in his language that could be construed into personal disrespect for any judge, dead or living; and we trust that Mr Mitchell, and all other Magistrates within the sphere of the Chief Justice's jurisdiction, will not be deterred from discharging their duty by any fear that such language as Mr Mitchell employed can bring them within the terms of the Queen's or any other Bench. His Honor (so the *Mercury* reports) said he "would not give a rush for what people said about him personally." Possibly not, though we do not quite see the good taste of volunteering such an unnecessary declaration of independence. Nor do we believe it genuine, for His Honor does not need to be assured by us that no one, however exalted his station, can venture wholly to disregard public opinion. Persons are more sensitive than corporations, as a certain Queen's counsel lately remarked before His Honor, who, it may be remembered, commented on it in "language" which gained publicity at the time, but which we do not care to reproduce. The language that gave such offence to His Honor from Mr Mitchell we here subjoin:—

"Defendants objecting to the jurisdiction of the court, quoted from the *China Mail* newspaper of the 13th May 1866 the case of Chin Tai Quong v. Winchester, in which it is said that in delivering judgment therein the then Chief Justice held that it was intended by the Legislature that Opium brought within the waters of the colony for the purpose of exportation should not be affected by ordinance of 1858; but the steps which the Opium Farmer took in that case, which was a very peculiar one, appear to me to have been both illegal and oppressive, and this no doubt prompted strong feeling in Judge Hulme's mind. I hold the opinion that if the Legislature had intended to exempt prepared Opium brought into the colony or the waters thereof from the operations of the Ordinance some such exemption would have been made in it, but there is no such exemption, and therefore I deal with the Law as it stands."

ILLICIT COINAGE.

We are not aware whether the Commission lately appointed to report upon the Mint have arrived at any conclusion, but if not the capture of the gang of coiners yesterday is likely to throw considerable light on the question of the suitability of the new dollar for circulation. The gang appear to have devoted some time to perfecting their spurious imitations of that coin, and apparently with much success. At the present moment no inconsiderable number are afloat in circulation. Canton sharing with Hongkong the glory of producing them. In the interests of all it becomes most important that the authorities should devise some means of putting a stop to these nefarious operations, for the greatest sufferers thereby are those who can least afford to stand the loss; viz those who, having no commodity or shroff on whose judgment they can rely and who is answerable for the receipt of spurious coins, are obliged to receive, almost without question, anything bearing the general appearance of a dollar. Easy as it is however to suggest that "something" be done to check the crime of false coining it is somewhat more difficult to suggest what that something should be. It may, we think, be taken for granted that it is impossible to produce any coin which defies imitation on the part of so skillful a set of rogues as those we harbour in this colony. The only problem which presents a chance of solution is how to produce a coin which shall require so long a time and so much trouble to imitate as to make the pursuit unremunerative. Whether such a coin can be produced is of course a question which can only be settled by practical men; but at present that is the only point we can see bearing upon the production of the Hongkong coinage. Turning however from this to the means of repressing the highly injurious and illicit practice of false coining we find considerably more latitude for consideration and suggestion. This crime is punished amongst the Chinese, as it used to be in Europe, by death in an aggravated form. Even as late as 1766, we find that at home coiners were sentenced to death by burning, the victims being, as a rule, strangled (not hanged) upon a gibbet erected over the pile on which their bodies were to be consumed. Public feeling now revolts at so barbarous a punishment or the even infliction of the penalty of death for an offence against the pockets of one's fellow creatures, and with the cessation of capital punishment, strange to say, coining has become less frequent. No one would desire to revive this punishment even for Chinese rascals, but some means must be found of rendering the risk of detection so great and the penalty so severe, as to deter them from the practice which it has just been discovered, they carry on under our very noses.

It may be urged that transportation, or rather chain gang work, for a period of some years is a sufficiently terrible punishment. Those however familiar with the Chinese estimate of our penalties will fully bear us out in asserting that such a sentence does not appear by any means severe to the native mind, accustomed as it is to a knowledge of the infliction of torture and death for offences far less important in their damaging effects upon individual or society than coining. In default therefore of resorting to greater severity

in the punishment of the individual, some other means must be sought of deterring from crime and a suggestion to this end is offered by the Chinese laws themselves. Not only the individuals of the house devoted to the manufacture of spurious coin should be answerable, but all people in the immediate neighbourhood within a certain radius should be liable in proportion to the pseudo-philanthropists of the day will doubtless exclaim against what appears, at first sight, so unjust an imposition, but we will merely refer them to the petty details of their household and market expenses by way of illustrating how this arrangement of mutual benefit and security is carried out against the European, to demonstrate its reasonableness as applied to our own protection. Moreover if a man be robbed in the neighbourhood of Chinese houses do not their occupants afford protection and help to the thief? If illegal practices come to the knowledge of Chinese do they make them known? Most assuredly not, and the feeling of mutual clanship is pleaded as a sufficient excuse. It is deemed a greater virtue to be a good neighbour to a rogue than a good subject to the state, and we challenge any one to disprove the general truth of our remarks. Under these circumstances the authorities may well avail themselves of a rule which obtains amongst the native Chinese, far more fully than we have above stated in every department of life, and we trust that for the protection of foreign and native interests they will not hesitate to recognize the necessity of taking immediate and prompt action to put down illicit coining.

THE COREA.

A curious piece of intelligence crops out in the news received respecting the Corea. A special courier (says the *N. C. D. News*) had arrived from Peking, with a letter advising the Coreans to treat with, rather than attempt to combat, the French, and at first he was inclined to follow the advice. Subsequently, however, his councillors persuaded him to continue the persecution which had been commenced against the Christians, and to persevere in an exclusive policy.

The *N. C. Daily News* gives as its authority for the above, the statement of the two surviving Catholic priests who escaped the massacre of their countrymen, having fled to the mountains and finally managed to take passage in a junk for (heaven, where they arrived on the 6th October. Whether or not their report can be relied on we are of course unable to judge, but if the Prince Regent has indeed tendered such advice to the Corean King it is significant of a vital change in the opinions and policy of the Chinese Government. It has been generally believed that the Chinese attributed their disasters in the late war to anything rather than the absolute superiority of race of those who "scattered their troops, and forced the defenders of Peking to capitulate. The lower and middle classes of Northern Chinese at least have invariably attributed their defeat to the disturbance of the country rendering it impossible to concentrate a sufficient array of force on the defence of the Peking— to the flight of the Emperor Hienfong— to the novelty of our mode of attack, &c., &c.; but in few cases do they admit that, even for men, each equally well-armed, the European is more than a match for the Manchou. That these opinions were more or less shared by many high in the confidence of the Government is undoubted, and some have been known to declare that were the empire free from intestine strife and were the money hitherto paid as indemnity received by the imperial exchequer, they would soon find a way of ridding the Capital of the obnoxious foreigner. It is therefore peculiarly gratifying to find (if the news be true) that the ruling powers have accepted European superiority as an established fact, and that the foolish ideas of the multitude and the counsels of the anti-foreign party no longer find an echo in high places.

We doubt, however, whether the French fully estimate the character of the people with whom they are going to deal. There is no doubt that the Coreans will be ignominiously defeated, but they so strongly resemble the Japanese in many points that they are likely to give more trouble than is expected. As an illustration of the difference between them and the Chinese we may mention that a kind hearted medical missionary in Peking, after showing some members of the annual Corean Mission the contents of his house, including various scientific and other machines, offered to procure for them from England, against their return in the following year, anything they chose to order, at cost price. What a Chinese would have asked for, it is difficult to say. He would probably have declined the offer with thanks. But our Coreans requested that he would order one or more medicinal machines (they had tested the virtues of the doctor's), a sewing machine, and a complete electric machine, while they made eager enquiries respecting other scientific apparatus. The articles were duly taken and paid for the following year, and on behalf of their countrymen in Corea, a fresh order of a very extensive nature was given, embracing several articles of which it was deemed impossible they could have even heard a description. This will illustrate the progressive nature of this people as opposed to that of the Chinese, and affords strong hopes of Corea becoming, when thrown open to the world, a valuable though small member of the great family of nations in Eastern Asia.

We cannot say that we quite regret to learn that they reject peaceful negotiations with the French. All Asiatic nations which have preserved for ages an unbroken seclusion require to learn the disagreeable lesson that there exists a superior force in other quarters, before they can consent to abandon their time honoured notions of their own superiority. When the nation which learns it, as in the case of the Japanese, is eager to reach the same posi-

tion of familiarity with art and science as its conquerors, there is much hope for its future. And such is now the case with Corea. We learn that the French have already taken possession of the capital. If they act prudently, they will use their force only so far as is necessary to teach the Corean authorities a wholesome respect for the lives and property of foreigners. While we trust that they will do this most effectually, we deprecate unnecessary severity to the mass of the people, and in this respect we fear the French will go too far. Their present action will have an important influence on the future of French influence, not only in Corea but in China also.

LI FUTAI'S LOCUM TENENS.

We have lately noticed that the Shanghai papers contain a good deal respecting the appointment of Dr. Macartney to the Post of Acting Commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai during the absence of Li Futai on his campaign against the Nienfei.

We have received from a trustworthy source a copy of the appointment, the following extracts from which will show its nature. "Whereas while there is nothing to prevent foreigners entering the interior under passport, they should not be permitted to do so without, or to commit offences, and rowdier loafs should not be allowed to wander about the country without authority. And whereas the Nankin authorities, being ignorant of foreign languages, may experience some difficulty in exercising due supervision over them. Seeing, moreover, that the officer in joint charge of the foundry at Soochow, possessing the honorary rank of Lai tai and the button of the 3rd class, Macartney, an officer who has shown himself faithful and zealous, and experienced in foreign matters, is about to move the foundry from Soochow to Nankin: It appears desirable to direct him when the removal is effected to exercise a careful supervision over foreigners who may visit the City, and should they be unprovided with passports or the beguilty of any irregularity, to direct him to assist the Prefect of Nankin to arrest them, and send them to the Shanghai 'Tatol for transmission to their Consule.' The Commissioner therefore sinks down to a special constable with a touch of the detective. It was deemed impossible by the fact that the Futai would give Dr. Macartney the powers he is represented to have received. In thus giving a true version of the nature of his appointment no injustice is done to him; but the somewhat extravagant statements put forth in his behalf by admirers and well wishers are robbed of some of their exuberance. Even the actual facts of the case, however show a progressive policy on the part of the Futai, and we cannot say that we can well wish he had gone further in the step he has taken.

There are few things which an English public regard with more contempt than a display of physical cowardice. Although the present age has ceased in part to consider bravery as the greatest of all virtues, it still regards its opposite as (to use a French expression) more than a crime. It is to be regretted that His Excellency the Governor has found it necessary to characterize the conduct of the first mate of the *Westminster* with the language he has used, but the charge against him being substantiated and that opinion being so expressed, any publicity which may be given thereto is a natural penalty attached to the offence committed. To state that an officer in the mercantile marine has been guilty of "disobedience and cowardice" is the most unworthy nature" is a word which should be sufficient to exclude him for ever from that profession in which a lenient court has only suspended his certificate for one year; and few will be found to declare that such a punishment is too heavy for the offence he has committed. It is a matter of public interest that the lives of men and the valuable cargoes of our ships should not be entrusted to those who are unworthy of such trust, and amongst the many courts of enquiry lately held upon losses of ships we are happy to say, for the credit of our country, that few have found it their painful duty to express so damning an opinion of the conduct of an officer as that which has been recorded against the first mate of the *Westminster*.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The San Francisco *News Letter*, in the course of commenting on Dr. Macartney's address to the Board of Supervisors on that city, calls special attention to his recommendation that "the Government of the United States should follow the example of other great powers and establish, at the earliest possible moment, a naval station on the coast of China, or Japan. In the event of a war between the United States and any other great maritime power, one of the most important points wherein the commerce of that power could be seriously annoyed, would be the Indian Ocean and China Seas, but to do this, a powerful squadron would have to be employed." In the meantime, as we have already remarked, the American Government owe it to Americans employed in these seas that some measures should be taken to prevent the piratical practices to which American subjects fall victims. Up to the present moment the murder of the Captain and seaman of the *Lubra*, citizens of the United States, remains unavenged; the murderers have not been found out, nor so far as we have learnt, have any representations been made on the subject to the Chinese Government by American authorities. This case of the *Lubra* will strengthen Dr. Macartney's hands in any representations he may have to make to the Government on the subject of an American squadron in Chinese waters.

FRIDAY being the anniversary of the Prince of Wales' birthday a salute of 21 guns was fired from the battery in honor of the occasion. His Royal Highness is now in his 26th year.

XX REGIMENT AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—Last night, Nov 7 we were favoured with the second performance of the season of the Amateurs of the XX Regiment, which was most successful, not only as regards the attendance, but the character of the performance. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the difficulties in the way of military amateurs, when the object is to make an entertainment of this kind pass off pleasantly to the audience and creditable to the actors. As Mr Cuthbert laid down last evening very distinctly, "business is business," and as long as Hongkong Mints require guarding and Governor General's and Government buildings require taking care of, the cry of military amateurs must be "pigeon first, pleasure afterwards." One cannot acquire the knack of acting in a day or two and every man's manner however agreeable will scarcely suit the stage. It often happens therefore that the amateur, though he may satisfy himself, fails to make an impression upon those who hear him. He requires not only talent but docility, and even if he possesses both he may fail for want of perseverance. Numerous rehearsals, careful practice, and the most perfect taste are needed by every one who would attempt to vie with artists of even moderate reputation in any walk of the histrionic art. It is necessary that any one invited to amateur performances should bear these facts in mind, and be ready to pardon those who undertake the leading characters, if slight faults occur and occasional hitches in the scenery offend the eye. But there was no need last night of either apology or forgiveness. The two plays chosen for the evening could scarcely have gone off better in the hands of professionals. There was no drawback to enjoyment, every arrangement displayed the best taste, and the appointments and dresses gave evidence of the place by her admirer, his proceeding in preparation. The first piece was the Drama in two acts entitled "The Rent Day," which was produced with an excellent cast. The Drama is so well known that it is useless to describe it further than that it is the story of bad crops, and a hard landlord. The part of Martin Heywood was played by J. J. Browne with much feeling, while Messrs. Young and Shakespear "did" the duties of *Silver Jack* and *Hyslop* to a T. "Bullfrog" by W. F. Cuthbert was a decided hit while on the stage he kept the house in a perfect roar of laughter. A Longmore as "Old Crumbs" seemed well up both in words and business; if he studies he will make an actor of more than ordinary merit. All the parts were well filled and Miss Annie Hill added greatly to the success of the piece by her admirable touching representation of Rachel Heywood, while Miss Seymour was most successful as Polly Briggs. The entertainment was brought to a close by the performance of "The Dead Shot," a capital farce, in which all the characters seemed at home; it would be invidious to mention any in particular where all were so perfect. The Band of the XX Regiment was in attendance and played a selected programme under the superintendence of Mr. Hennessy. It seems a pity that performances of this kind are not more patronised than they are; we hear many complain of the "slowness" of our colony, but when entertainments of a superior character are with much trouble provided, the Hongkong Publics we think rather "slow" in appreciating them. We hope that this will not deter our friends from giving us a chance of judging once more at an early date of their histrionic talent.

We hear that His Excellency the Governor of Macao visited one of the coolie ships a few days ago in person and released forty Chinese who stated that they had no desire to go abroad. This speaks well for his intentions.

We understand that among other building improvements upon the Shamien Site at Canton, the erection of a Club house, to contain the Library and Billiard Room, &c. has been determined upon by the community.

The crimping system is one which has its attendant losses, as well as its necessary gains, its drawbacks as well as its successes. Another discouragement has, we hear, been again met with, some days since, on the West Coast, where the pig heads get credit for driving a strong trade. It appears that two of those gentlemen (Portuguese) had gone westward on a foraging expedition, but instead of securing their usual batch of devoted followers, at some head, they unfortunately lost their own heads during the operation. We may be thought as unfeeling and flippant in speaking thus; but such conduct is well met by strong measures and the infliction of summary vengeance may be almost pardoned under such circumstances. It is again rumoured that a few deceits are being occasionally committed by the authorities in Canton, in the shape of the crimping system having thus closed their career within the last few days. We are glad to learn that the new Governor of Macao is carrying out a most desirable reform in his new office. It is stated that he has already paid quiet visits to two or three coolie ships, taken notes and found that the press has been overestimating the true state of the case. We believe that on questioning the coolies in two instances, he was slightly taken aback with a clamorous negative to the query, "Do you wish to go?" This reflects great credit upon the new Governor of Macao, and we trust that he may go on and prosper in his reforming policy.—*Mercury*.

Our readers will observe by the Shipping Report that the P. & O. steamer *Nippon* has made her run from Foochow to Hongkong in 32 hours. She certainly cannot be called a "slow coach" if she usually makes her passages in such good time.

A system of branding prisoners has been introduced as a regulation in the gaol, for the purpose of more easily identifying inveterate breakers of the peace. The method is simple, and causes little or no pain to the offender, being pricked in with a needle on the lobe of the left ear, in the form of a broad arrow, thus securing an indelible mark and at the same time affording great assistance to the gaol officials in pointing out old offenders.

The *Mercury* in a short article upon gambling amongst the Chinese has the following remarks which may be commended to the attention of those who hold that to place any irregular habit under police supervision is to encourage it:—"Gambling draws after it many more vices. It is the prolific mother of crimes. If we can do away with it and eradicate it from the Colony, let us do so. But if the Chinese over whom we rule are so inveterate in their pursuit of this

particular pleasure that we cannot get rid of it without clearing the Colony of them, let us do the best we can, wink at what we cannot prevent and so fence it in with precautions, so limit it and bind it down by rules, that the passion of it cannot prove very generally destructive. A gambling house licensed and open to the surveillance of the police is simply a gambling house. The establishment of a man who is prohibited becomes a rendezvous of all the scoundrels in its neighbourhood, of all the house thieves, burglars, combers, &c., &c. of the city and a centre of resistance to the law." To this we would add that gambling can be done away with if we choose to go to the expense. Get 250 picked men from the home police and we warrant that gambling would speedily disappear; but—who is to pay the piper? It is simply a matter of expense.

A BOMBAY paper observes:—"It is a remarkable coincidence that all the Banks which failed this year, viz., the Agra, Commercial, and Asiatic, had their head offices in London, thereby proving the disadvantage of removing the head quarters of our Indian banks from Bombay to London." The same authority says—"As a mark of rejoicing in consequence of the creditors of M. Rustomjee coming to an amicable settlement, all the Parsee shops and offices in the Port were closed."

The late EDWIN PICKWOOD, Esq.—The subject joined the death of this gentleman, late proprietor of the North China *Daily News* and *Herald*, is from a letter by the London correspondent of the former journal—"My old and worthy friend Edwin Pickwood, arrived at Southampton on the 26th of August, an invalid. So weak was he that his medical advisers deemed it unsafe to recommend his proceeding to his family residence in London; consequently he remained at Southampton where his wife and children joined him. All his efforts of medical skill failed to prolong his life, and he succumbed on the 31st, six days after his arrival. Like many who have returned from the far east, with impaired constitutions, he came home to die. In his case it was the third journey he had made in your pestiferous region; which he reluctantly undertook in January last, with a presentiment that he would never again return to England. So far his presentiment was not realized; and while he scarcely survived the long tedious journey for a week, still it is a satisfaction, however melancholy, that he was enabled once more to meet his family and that they were present to soothe his last moments on his deathbed. He was a man possessed of warm affection towards his family and friends, with a stern sense of duty in all the relations of life. In a measure, it was this sense of duty which caused him to undertake this last journey, which has taken him "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

The inquest on the body of Indian constable Khader Khan, who was killed on Saturday in a verdict of "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown."

The British schooner *Erin* bound from Bangkok to Hongkong, with a valuable cargo of Cotton, Copper, &c. experienced very heavy weather while proceeding up the Andaman seas, and sprung a leak, whereupon she made for Bangkok again, but was shortly afterwards overtaken by another heavy squall, which carried away both masts, and did much damage. As the water in hold was found to gain upon the vessel, she was abandoned by her officers and crew, who arrived safely at Bangkok, after having been fifteen days at sea in an open boat. An inquiry into the circumstances is reported in the *State Times*, but our contemporary does not mention the judgment pronounced by the Court.

INTELLIGENCE reaches us by the mail steamer from Batavia that the Governor General's lady, the Baroness Sloet van de Beele, expired at her residence at Buitenzorg on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 8½ p.m. after a short but severe illness and was buried at Batavia on the 15th inst. His Excellency and family are intended to return to Europe by the French mail of next month. No successor to His Excellency having been appointed as yet, the Vice President of the Council of Netherlands India will be Governor General *ad interim*.—*St. Cath's Times Oct. 20*.

The *Catherine Apsar* on her passage up the Straits on the 24th inst. the "Royal Charrlotte" should where she remained 24 hours. She was obliged to throw overboard about 2000 bales of cotton to enable her to float off.

The funds available for relief of distress at Colombo cannot be very great, if the following statements by a correspondent of the *Observer* are correct relating to an impending famine there:—"John Rozario, Chinese man about 65 years of age, shoe-maker by trade, presented himself on Sunday morning complaining that he and his family were starving the whole of Saturday; no relief could be given. Punchy-lamy, a woman about 25 years of age, with a sucking infant in her arms came begging, stating that she was starving on account of the high price of rice—only a penny could be given."

COURTS OF INQUIRY.

(From the *Gov. Gazette*.) In Saturday's Government Gazette, it is notified, that Inspector William Jones is dismissed from the Hongkong Police Force from the 1st Nov. and that H. Langdon, Sergeant of Police, is appointed Inspector of Brothels from that date, vice Jones, dismissed.

FINDING OF COURT OF ENQUIRY HELD ON THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP "WESTMINSTER."

THE Court having deliberated and considered the evidence which has been adduced concludes:—

FIRST.—That the *Westminster* (Official Number 6327) was lost at about 9.30 p.m. on the 30th September, 1866, on the North East extreme of the Pratas Reef in the China Sea.

SECOND.—Owing to the loss of the Ship's Log Book and all papers connected with her navigation, we are unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of the wreck of the *Westminster*. The Master's statement, which is from memory only, shows that there had been no current between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., but that from the latter hour to the time at which she struck, 9.30 p.m., she experienced one of 34 miles, due West.

THIRD.—Assuming that the position pointed out to us on the Chart of the *Westminster* was that of the Ship at noon of the 30th ultimo, we are of opinion that, con-

sidering the dangerous nature of the Pratas Reef, the hour at which the Master expected to pass it, the direction and lightness of the wind, and currents to be expected at this season of the year, the course steered which would without any current have taken the ship about 34 miles East of the reef, was one which called for greater precautions than the Master appears to have deemed necessary.

FOURTH.—After the ship struck, the Master adopted every means in his power to get her off, and his subsequent conduct as deserving of the highest commendation, as he made every possible exertion, though deserted by his Chief Officer and the majority of his crew, to save the cargo and succeeded in rescuing a certain portion.

FIFTH.—That the conduct of First Mate John Read calls for the severest censure. On the evening of the 20th when on watch, a few minutes before the ship struck, he observed a green light on the Port bow. Instead of reporting this to the Master who had given him special orders to that effect and who at the time was standing close to him, he left the deck for the purpose of procuring a light at the very time that the presence of the Officer of the Watch was peculiarly necessary. The next day he refused to obey the orders of the Master to proceed in a boat to the Island to seek for assistance; when left in charge of the ship he deserted her, without in our opinion adequate reason for so doing; declined to return to take up his duties, and to do so by the Master, and did not make proper exertions afterwards to ascertain what had become of him and his boat's crew.

We therefore adjudicate that the Master be reprimanded and recommended to be more careful in future, and that the Certificate of John Read be suspended for one year.

The Court wishes to express its approval of the meritorious conduct of those who accompanied and remained with the Master, viz., James Forbes, 2nd Mate; John Fergusson, Boatswain; William Caught, Steward; Geo. Roots, B., and Wm. Steward, Apprentice; forming such a marked contrast to the behaviour of the remainder of the crew.

It is also of opinion that the Chart by which the *Westminster* was navigated was one of too old a date and too incorrect to be safely made use of; the ship was imperfectly furnished in compasses having no means of ascertaining their deviation or of taking a correct bearing of the land; although the loss of the ship was not attributable to these causes, we desire to draw the attention of the Board of Trade to the above particulars considering that some supervision might advantageously be exercised. We think the practice (which we believe is too common) of keeping the side lights unlighted is a most dangerous and reprehensible one, involving the necessity in this case of the Officer of the watch leaving the deck for three minutes at a most critical period.

Given under our hands at Hongkong, this Eighteenth day of October, 1866.

(Signed,) JOHN C. WHYTE, 1st Police Magistrate, H. G. THOMSETT, Harbor Master, and HERBERT MAGNIAC, Esq., Officer of Justice of the Peace. ALFRED PARISH, R.M.S., Master of the Mercantile Marine, ASGERNON OVERBURY, Master of the Mercantile Marine.

I have now read all the within evidence and am quite agreed with the Court as to their finding, except that I think the punishment awarded to the Mate (suspension for one year) seems far too lenient, as his conduct was marked by disobedience and cowardice of the most unworthy character, and quite sufficient to demoralise the crew and dishearten them, so as to unfit them for their duty.

(Signed,) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, 19th October, 1866, Governor.

The Court have re-considered their sentence: Four of the Members are agreed that the Mate's Certificate shall be cancelled, but one Member dissents from this view. The correspondence in connection therewith is forwarded for His Excellency's consideration.

(Signed,) H. G. THOMSETT, Harbor Master, &c.

23rd October, 1866.

I shall not disturb the first Sentence of the Court, in deference to the strong feeling of the minority.

30th October, 1866.

(Signed,) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, Governor.

FINDING OF THE COURT ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE "T. E. BOYD."

THE Court having considered the evidence adduced concludes:—

FIRST.—That the *T. E. Boyd* (Official Number 45,716) was lost on the Tortoise Reef near the Pescadore Islands in the Formosa Channel, on the 9th September, 1866, at 4.30 a.m.

SECOND.—From the Log Book and Chart produced, showing the ship's position on Saturday at Noon and the courses steered, it appears that the ship was steering a mid-channel course; and we are consequently unable to account for her having got on shore where she did.

THIRD.—That no blame is to be attached to the Captain, Officers, or Crew for their conduct subsequent to the wreck of the ship. The Court adjudicates that the Certificate of the Master be returned.

The Court wishes to express its opinion that the Master cannot be correct in the position given by him as that of the *T. E. Boyd* at Noon on Saturday, because he does not appear to have experienced any current from the time of taking his departure off Turnabout Island at 4 p.m. on Friday until Noon on Saturday, though between then and 4.30 a.m. of Sunday, when the ship struck, she must have been carried 42 miles in an East North Easterly direction, no similar current during the North East Monsoon having been known in the Formosa Channel.

The Court wishes also to express its dissatisfaction with the contradictory evidence given by the Master and Chief Mate with regard to the manner in which the Log Book of the *T. E. Boyd* was kept, and the place where it was written up after the wreck.

Given under our hands at Hongkong, this Thirtieth of October, 1866.

(Signed,) JOHN C. WHYTE, 1st Police Magistrate, H. G. THOMSETT, R.N., Harbor Master, &c. ROB. S. WALKER, Esq., Officer of Justice of the Peace, GILS VINCENT, Gun Marine Surveyor, A. OVERBURY, Master Mercantile Marine.

I approve the finding, but cannot avoid expressing my regret at the evident error of the Master in the position assigned to the *T. E. Boyd* at Noon before the wreck, as it throws an unsatisfactory and suspicious character over the occurrence which, if undeserved, is very unfortunate.

(Signed,) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, Governor.

during the dangerous nature of the Pratas Reef, the hour at which the Master expected to pass it, the direction and lightness of the wind, and currents to be expected at this season of the year, the course steered which would without any current have taken the ship about 34 miles East of the reef, was one which called for greater precautions than the Master appears to have deemed necessary.

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COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

HONGKONG, 14th NOVEMBER.

Our last Summary was under date of 1st November, since then (on the 7th instant) the P. O. Steamer 'Behar' arrived with the English mails of 26th September and Telegrams extending to the 11th ultimo.

The 'Lobelia' and 'Red Riding Hood' with full cargoes of English manufactures arrived here on the 8th instant.

Business during past fortnight has shown symptoms of improvement. The market for nearly all staples is firmer, and though the deliveries on the whole have been on a moderate scale, the last few days have been characterized by a decidedly better demand. A lively inquiry has prevailed for 16/24 Twist.

SHIRTINGS are still without attention. T-Cloths of heavy weights have been improved in value, and being scarce are firmly held. With the exception of the finer kinds of Woollens, in which a fair amount of business was transacted at advancing rates there is nothing to call for special remarks.

RAW COTTON.—The business of the fortnight has been characterized by a continued lively demand and deliveries are far above the average, owing to which and to the falling off of supplies from India an advance of from 2 to 3 has been established. The 'Catharine' from Calcutta laden with Cotton got on shore and had to share some 2000 Bales to get about again. Sales comprise about 20,000 Bales.

COTTON YARN.—About 1000 Bales of the lower numbers changed hands at \$185 to \$192 per Bale. The business in other counts has been very limited.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—No sale of 8 1/2 lbs. is reported, and the transactions in 7 lbs. comprise about 2000 pieces at \$3.30 to \$3.40.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—have been neglected and but 900 pieces were sold at quotations. T-Cloths—1000 pieces of the heavier makes were sold at better rates.

DETTLES are difficult of sale. For 40 yards there is a light inquiry out the market is bare of this kind.

BROCADES and SHIRTINGS are in somewhat better demand, and 1250 pieces changed hands at improved rates.

TURKEY RED—1500 pieces 3 lbs. were sold at \$3.75.

LONG ELLS.—In absence of any demand holders lowered their prices to induce sales, yet the business done is of very limited extent.

SCARLETS maintain their high value and continue to be readily saleable.

SPANISH STRIPES.—About 1,000 pieces met with purchasers at full rates. There still prevails a fair inquiry.

CAMELETS have still further given way in value and continue to be difficult of sale. Sales 300 pieces.

LASTINGS.—200 pieces of fair assortment were sold at \$18.50 per piece.

METALS.—Nailrod Iron has continued to be freely taken at the reduced rate of \$3.15 a \$3.30; sales 12,000 bbls. Bar Iron has not been dealt in. Tin Plates have met with slight attention and about 600 boxes were quoted at \$5.50 a \$6.00. All other Metals have been neglected.

COALS continue in fair supply and no change in price has taken place.

RICE.—A little speculative inquiry, brought about by the inclement weather when for some days prevailed, has caused prices to advance about 15 to 20.

IMPORTS.

QUOTATIONS.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a

24, ... \$190.00 a 215.00

No. 28 a 32, ... 25.00 a 225.00

No. 38 a 42, ... 24.00 a 200.00

Shirtings grey, 7 lbs., ... 3.30 a 3.50

8 1/2 lbs., ... 3.60 a 3.70

9 10 to 12 lbs., ... 4.80 a 6.30

Shirtings white, 52 a 66

reed, ... 3.10 a 3.30

64 a 66 reed, ... 4.10 a 4.20

68 a 72, ... 4.50 a 5.30

T-Cloths, 6 a 12 lbs.,

32 in., ... 2.65 a 2.85

7 lbs., ... 3.00 a 3.30

8 1/2 lbs., ... 3.75 a 4.35

Shirtings white, 52 a 66

reed, ... 4.20 a 4.50

Shirtings Dyed, ... 4.90 a 5.50

Turkey Red Shirtings,

3 lbs., ... 3.50 a 3.85

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4/6.

Bank, ... 4/6 1/2 a 4/7.

On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 219 1/2.

Bombay, 3, ... Rs. 219 1/2.

Shanghai, 30 days' sight, Tls. 75.

Bar Silver, ... 1 1/2 per cent. pm.

Gold Leaf, ... 9 1/2 per cent. pm.

Gold Bar, California, ... \$23.35 per tael.

touch, ... \$23.40 per tael.

Discounts, ... 10 per cent.

Hongkong & S. Sea Banking

Co. Shares, old, ... 3 per cent. dis.

Do. new, ... 1 1/2 per cent. dis.

Hongkong and Whampoa

Dock Co., old, ... 20 per cent. pm.

Do. new, ... 15 per cent. pm.

Union Dock Company, ... 17 per cent. dis.

Hongkong, Canton and

Macao Steam, ... 8 per cent. dis.

Hongkong Gas Company, ... 10 per cent. pm.

nominal.

China Traders' Insurance, 4 per cent. pm.

CANTON, 13th NOVEMBER.

IMPORTS.

A few small sales, of 8 1/2 lbs. Grey Shirtings are reported at \$4, and of Medium Cloths at \$1.60 per yard. Lead has been dealt in to a fair extent, and \$6.60 to \$6.70 have been the ruling prices for ordinary descriptions.

For Quicksilver an advance of \$1.50 a \$2 on last quotations has been established. Sales 1,000 pieces 8 1/2 Grey Shirtings at \$4.60 pieces Medium Cloths at \$1.60. Common Lead \$6.60 a \$6.70. 350 flasks Quicksilver at \$72 a \$73.50.

RAW COTTON.—has advanced 2 Tls. The sales reported comprise about 8,000 Bales. YARN.—has still further receded and may be quoted \$5 below last month's prices.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Country Cotton.—The stock comprises 33 chests of 21,819 packages. Settlements have not taken place, the only offers in the market being 4 a 5 Tals below the former demand.

COUNTRY GREENS.—Arrivals to date amount to 5 chests of 3,800 packages, but no sales are noted.

IN CANTON-PAKED CONGOUS nothing has been done.

Reported settlements are as follows:—

3,000 bbls., Scented Orange

Pekoe, ... Tls. 22 a 28

3,500, Scented Cape, ... 19 a 26

2,500, Gunpowder, ... 20 a 27

SILK.

The 5th crop of Tussle and Luongkong is estimated at 600 bales, and the 6th crop at about 300 bales, of which 3/4 are yellow. Of Kowkong 400 piculs are expected. Stocks at market are heavy and holders anxious to realize.

Quotations are as follows:—

Loongkong, No. 1, ... \$595.00

Kowkong, No. 3, ... 320.00 a 530.00

Cumcheuk, Lacklow, ... 370.00 a 580.00

Revered Lucklow, ... 630.00 a 690.00

Tussle, No. 1, ... 600.00 a 620.00

Suelem, ... 440.00

Punjam, ... 155.00 a 160.00

Pierced Cocoons, ... 90.00

OPIMUM.—Malwa.—Native dealers entered the market after the arrival of the Mail steamer on the 29th ultimo, and the bulk of the stock held by foreigners passed into their hands at prices ranging from Tls. 575 to 585, but subsequent supplies proving small, rates gradually advanced, and sales have been made recently as high as Tls. 640, which is the present quotation, although rendered almost nominal by the absence of acceptable stock. Quotations from Tien-tsin and the Yunnan ports continue low barely yielding Tls. 585 to 590 here. Patna, there has been a good enquiry for this description and prices have steadily improved. The stock in foreign hands is now very small. We quote:—

Highest, Lowest, Closing rates.

Malwa, ... Tls. 640 575 640 nom.

Patna, ... Tls. 475 418 470

Arrivals from 24th ultimo

to 7th instant, ... 1,352 491

Deliveries, do. ... 1,811 491

Stock, do. ... 557 780

COTTON.—has declined good Shanghai Staple being obtainable at Tls. 15. Tien-tsin is out of the market. Some enquiry has prevailed for shipment to Japan where the cargo is said to be a failure.

EXCHANGE has been pretty steady throughout the fortnight, a comparatively small business having been done. Closing quotations are as follows:—Bank, 3 1/2 per cent. sight, 6 3/4; First-class Credits, 6 3/4; Documentary Paper, 6 3/4. On Hongkong, Banks, on demand, 26 per cent. discount; 15 days' sight, 20; per cent. discount.

FREIGHTS.—The cargo offering is not in excess of the available tonnage, and no improvement in rates has been established. There are six vessels on for London at £1.10s. per ton of 50 feet, and seven for New York at £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

ARRIVALS.—From London.—Queen of the Ocean, 'Kate Carnie,' and 'Albura.' DEPARTURES.—To London.—'Scindia.' To New York.—'Fychoy.'

VESSELS ON THE BEAT.—For London.—'Camilla,' 'City of Quebec,' (full), 'Charlotte,' 'Clay,' Elizabeth Nicholson, and 'Southern Cross.' For New York.—'Asiatic,' 'Anita,' (full), 'Andrea,' 'Antelope,' 'Lady Louisa,' 'Sea Witch,' (full), 'Edith Banfield,' (full).

IMPORTS.

QUOTATIONS.

G. E. Grey Shirtings, ... Tls. 2.40 a 2.55

7 lbs., ... 2.55 a 2.85

8 1/2 lbs., ... 3.00 a 3.70

G. E. White Shirtings, ... 2.20 a 2.25

56 reed, ... 2.25 a 2.45

60 reed, ... 2.50 a 2.65

64 reed, ... 2.75 a 2.80

66 reed, ... 2.85 a 3.50

American drills, 40 yds, ... 5.50 a 5.75

15 lbs., ... None.

American jeans, 30 yds, ... 5.00 a 5.25

101 lbs., ... None.

American sheetings, 40 yds, ... 5.00 a 5.25

yards, 15 lbs., ... 5.00 a 5.25

English drills, 40 yds, ... 4.50 a 4.75

12 a 15 lbs., ... 2.15 a 2.40

T-Cloths, 6 a 7 lbs., ... 2.90 a 3.00

32 inches, ... 0.75 a 0.80

8 a 8 1/2 lbs., 30 inches, ... 0.75 a 0.80

Handkerchiefs, blue, ... 0.75 a 0.80

brown, ... 0.75 a 0.80

Spot, shirtings, white, ... 3.25 a 3.30

Brocades, white, ... 3.25 a 3.30

dyed, assorted, ... 3.80 a 4.00

Damasks, assorted, ... 7.00 a 7.50

Chintz, assorted, ... 1.30 a 1.50

blue, ... 2.20 a 2.50

brown, ... 2.20 a 2.30

Turkey reds, 24 yards, ... 2.80 a 3.50

32 inches, ... 0.25 a 0.26

Velvets, black, 22 in., ... 0.27 a 0.28

blue, 22 inch, ... 0.15 a 0.17

Velveteens, black, 18 in., ... 0.25 a 0.26

EXPORTS.

SILK.

RAW SILK.—Settlements for the fortnight comprise 2,100 China and 900 Bales Japan, in all 3,000 bales, which is considered a fair average business. Prices are decidedly lower, and the Chinese are mostly pressing for sales from want of money and accounts of a decline of prices in the interior. The figures for the season stand thus:—Settlements to date 25,000 Bales against 43,300 Bales for same date last year. Export 19,944 Bales against 42,357 last year. Stock about 4,000 Bales against 3,900 last year. We quote:—

Tussle, No. 1, ... Tls. 640 a 645

No. 2, ... 620 a 625

No. 3, ... 590 a 605

No. 3 1/2, ... 555 a 575

No. 4, ... 525 a 545

No. 5, and common, ... 490 a 515

Hongkong Tussle, ... 535 a 550

Taysam, short reel, No. 1, ... 510 a 530

No. 2, ... 485 a 500

No. 3, ... 435 a 475

No. 4, ... 435 a 475

Skein, ... 405 a 415

Sewing, ... 395 a 445

TEA.

BLACK TEAS.—The unfavorable advices received from home, and the large stock at present on offer here, have caused an entire cessation of business in Congous. Only two chops have been settled since last mail, and they at rather lower prices.

Settlements for the fortnight have been as follows:—Exchange at 6 3/4 per tael and Freight at £1.10s. per ton:—465 chests Fair Hollow, Tls. 17 per picul; reshipments 1,300 chests. 150 chests Fair Oonam, Tls. 23 per picul; stock, 43,000 chests.

Total Settlements, with Reshipments from the River Ports, from 1st June to date, 252,000 chests, against 218,000 chests last year.

GREEN TEAS.

We have again a fair business in Fychoys and Moyunes to report, solely for the American market. Prices have been very irregular, in some instances even above our last quotations, but at the close of business fair to medium grades may be quoted one tael lower, whilst all good to finest chops are held for previous rates. These latter will no doubt be scarce throughout the season, for it is a noticeable fact that the favorite chops yet received are much smaller than in ordinary years. One chop of Pingsuey is the only settlement for the London market.

Settlements have been as follows:—15,100 half-chests common Fychoy to finest Tien-tsin and Moyune, at Tls. 33 to 43 per portion; 1,200 half-chests fair Pingsuey, at Tls. 34 per portion; 1,100 half-chests local-packed Fychoy, at Tls. 28 to 33 per portion—17,400 half-chests.

Reshipments, 1,700 half-chests. Stock, 33,800 half-chests Fychoy and Moyune, and 7,800 half-chests Pingsuey—total, 41,600 packages.

Total Settlements with Reshipments from 1st June to date, 133,800 half-chests, against 84,600 half-chests last year.

We quote, with Exchange 6s. 3d. and Freight £1.10s. per ton:—

Cargo, ... Tls. 34 a 40

Superior, ... 42 a 48

Fine, ... 50 a 60

Finest, ... 62 a 75

YONG HISSON.

Fychoy and Moyune.

Cargo, ... Tls. 30 a 32

Superior, ... 34 a 38

Fine, ... 40 a 48

Finest, ... 50 a 55

YONG HISSON.

Fychoy and Moyune.

Cargo, ... Tls. 22 a 26

Superior, ... 24 a 28

Fine, ... 30 a 38

Finest, ... 40 a 55

YONG HISSON.

Fychoy and Moyune.

Cargo, ... Tls. 14 a 17

Superior, ... 18 a 21

Fine, ... 22 a 26

Finest, ... 26 a 28

BLACK PEPPER.—The demand is very small, prices have receded; for good parcels Tls. 6.60 to Tls. 6.80 is obtainable.

OPPIUM PARS.—Transactions have been on a moderate scale, rates fluctuated slightly during the fortnight and close with an upward tendency at Tls. 620 to Tls. 630.

PATNA.—Holders firm, sales at Tls. 460.

PERIAN.—Found buyers at Tls. 475.

EXCHANGE.—On London Bank 6 3/4, 6 months sight, on Hongkong 15 days' sight, 27 to 27 1/2 per cent, on Shanghai 14 to 12 per cent discount at 10 days sight.

FREIGHTS.—Per steamer to Shanghai Tls. 3 to Ningpo Tls. 4 per ton.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Quietness has continued to rule in this market since last mail, prices being still too high to admit of profitable shipments to England. Purchases have been 5,850 chests, of which 4,250 chests are common Oonams on Russian account at Tls. 13.90 a 14.00 per picul, the remainder have been chiefly in barter. Holders are not pressing sales. Stocks 10,400 chests.

Settlements of the fortnight, including 600 chests under contract, and 2,013 chests shipped on native account amount to 9,009 chests.

The following are the prices which have been paid:—

Oonams, common ... Tls. 13.90 a 18.50 per pl.

Opapaks, & Cheong sows kais, common to medium, (3d crop) ... 19.00 a 24.00

The following shows the total Shipments, &c. to date as compared with last season:—

Shipments, ... 1866, 350,969 chests.

do., ... 1865, 301

SHANGHAI.

	FLAG	DATE OF	COMMISSIONER'S NAME	DEPARTMENT	INTENDED
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SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENT	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTY
Sailing Vessels							
Alexander	Hempster	A. bk.	138	July 30	A. R. Tibby and Co	P. or charter	
Antelope	Hale	A. bk.	200	July 13	Olyphant and Co	P. or charter	
Andrea	Scott	A. bk.	383	Aug 1	Wm. Remé and Co		
Andrea	Davidson	P. r. bk.	325	Oct. 9	Wm. Remé and Co	Newchwang	Early
Asperula	Mearns	B. sh.	335	Sept. 27	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Belle	Young	B. sh.	236	Oct. 1	Manker		
Berberar Carl	Landers	A. bk.	100	Aug. 30	Siemens and Co	Amoy	
Brami	Jac. Benson	P. r. bk.	192	Oct. 11	Wm. Fustak and Co		
Burnham	Fulton	A. sh.	1150	Sept. 27	Edw. Livingston and Co	Fuchau	Early
Cadivius	Ireving	A. sh.	1006	Aug. 13	Robt. Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Canitie	Jeffrey	A. bk.	1006	July 31	Jas. Matheson and Co		
Chantelier	Vowell	B. bk.	339	Oct. 9	J. J. Matheson and Co		
Charlotte	Peron	B. sh.	386	Sept. 9	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Cissy	Spencer	B. sh.	649	Sept. 21	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
City of Quebec	McCall	A. bk.	363	Aug. 15	Jas. Matheson and Co	London	Early
Civile	Von Holdt	A. bk.	463	Sept. 12	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Discharging
Corea	Kien	A. bk.	400	Oct. 11	Claver and Co		
Coromandel	Scrutton	B. sh.	729	Sept. 11	Bowater	Fuchau	Early
Croft	Madetie	S. p. r. bk.	410	Sept. 11	Wm. Hanbury and Co	Amoy	Early
Degun Ion	Turner	C. bk.	368	Sept. 19	Jorjone Co Limited	Fuchau	Early
Duck	Lorenzo	B. sh.	145	July 21	P. F. Cams and Co	Laid up	
Dunveld	Toms	A. sh.	665	Sept. 28	Smith Kennedy and Co	Fuchau	Early
Earl of Argyll	Nicholas	A. bk.	384	Sept. 20	Jorjone Company	Swatow	Immedt
Eastern Queen	Mitruel	A. sh.	398	Sept. 19	Frazar and Co		
Euxine	Ordi Fr	A. sh.	398	Aug. 11	S. Hubener and Co	New York	
Feyra	Major	A. sh.	398	Oct. 10	Siemens and Co	Requing	
Feyhow	Hammers	A. sh.	398	Oct. 10	Siemens and Co	London	Early
Golden State	Deli no	A. sh.	94	July 10	Wm. Remé and Co	Discharging	
Grenadier	Mutler	C. sh.	540	Aug. 16	Glover and Co	P. or charter	
Guadalupe	De Knuff	Fr. bk.	376	Aug. 16	Jac. or Freres		
Hapsing	Sternz	S. bk.	342	Aug. 12	A. R. Tibby and Co	Amoy	Early
Hong Kong	Petr-ran	Fr. bk.	332	Aug. 20	A. R. Tibby and Co	Early	
J. H. Jensen	Jessene	P. r. bk.	125	Oct. 8	Siemens and Co	Newchwang	Immedt
John deLamy	Calvert	A. sh.	274	Oct. 8	Franz and Co		
John Lidgett	Flaton	A. sh.	342	Sept. 28	Siemens and Co		
Kassapa	Wil on	A. sh.	440	Aug. 30	Dent and Co	London	Early
Kassapa	Wit on	A. sh.	440	Sept. 30	Jar. Matheson and Co		
Kassapa	Hansen	A. sh.	327	Oct. 9	Bourjau Hubener Co	Newchwang	
Morning Star	Johnson	A. sh.	362	Sept. 28	A. R. Tibby and Co		
Nova Bay	Conolly	A. sh.	380	Oct. 1	Wm. Remé and Co	Hakodadi	
Ontario	Watson	A. sh.	1022	Oct. 8	Edw. Livingston and Co	Chiao	
Owari	Wright	A. sh.	332	Sept. 21	Storer and Co	N. Sakai	
Padang Pandang	Rehling	A. sh.	398	Sept. 10	A. R. Tibby and Co	Amoy	
Queen of the East	Stoddard	A. sh.	383	Aug. 1	Olyphant and Co		
S. S. Deer	Conn	C. sh.	391	Aug. 3	Order		
Royal Diadem	Thomas	B. bk.	474	Aug. 26	Smith, Kennedy and Co	New York	Early
Scofield	Carr	B. sh.	397	Aug. 26	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sis. Witch	Steele	A. sh.	275	Aug. 11	D. S. Kennedy, Sons & Co	P. or charter	
Simoda	Orydale	B. sh.	650	June 26	How and Co		
Sir W. F. Williams	Wilson	A. sh.	670	July 2	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
St. George	Davies	A. sh.	342	Sept. 30	Matheson and Co	Amoy	
St. Marys Cloud	Hayman	A. sh.	3.8	Sept. 28	Franz and Co	Fuchau	Early
Syren	Luster	A. sh.	76	July 23	Kittell and Co	P. or charter	
Ta-lee	Wilson	C. sh.	342	Sept. 30	Matheson and Co		
Ta-mell	Gurselin	C. sh.	398	Sept. 30	Matheson and Co		
Thompson	Stephens	A. sh.	151	Sept. 18	W. H. W. W. and Co		
Wild Dayrell	Darke	C. sh.	151	July 14	Order		

RECEIVING SHIPS

Yessel	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain	Owner
Port William	Hongkong	B. sh.	300	Allman	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
John Adam	"	B. bk.	1161	Gurcombe	D. Sauson Sons and Co
Fremsla	Macao	P. bk.	340	Marques	L. Marques Caliso Early
Mahamoodie	Foh-chau	B. bk.	392	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ann Welch	Shanghai	B. bk.	649	Honday	Co Amington Heard and Co
Scipie	"	B. sh.	593	Keppell	P. Framles Ganza and Co
Water Witch	"	B. bk.	437	Leves	Captain Lewis
Lady Hayes	"	B. bg.	324	L'arridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. bk.	472	Hennett	David Sauson, Sons & Co
Pathinler	Ta-kau, Formosa	B. sh.	363		Jardine, Matheson & Co
					Items and Co

EVER STEAMERS

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON					
Vessel	Flag	Capital	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
Fame	British	Leferre	90	110	H. & W. Dock Company
Seaton	British		335		H. & C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Piro Dart	British		420		Do.
Kim Shan	British	Haskell	550		Do.
Kim Kiang	British	Banning	1065		H. & C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Kimin	British		69		Acheeng <i>Last up</i>
Little Orphan	British	Wendall	101		Union Dock Company
Poyang	British	Goss	228		H. & C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Sir J. J. Sanjeebhoy	British	Duncan	150		Thomas Hunt & Co.
Spurk	American	Paill	140		H. & C. and M. Steam-boat Company
White Cloud	British	Carol	380		

To Be on Ship in the China Squadron.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Acorn,				Master Commanding	Shanghai
Adventure,	steam Troop ship	2	400	Charles L. Waddell	Yokohama
Algerine,	gun-vessel	3	97	E. Dorrill Lieut.	Hankow
Angus,	steam sloop	3	300	H. E. Round C-mander	Hankow
Banister,	gun-boat	5	60	J. C. Pringle Lieut.	Hongkong
Basilik,	paddle sloop	6	400	W. N. W. Hewett V.C.	Japan
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	gun boat	3	30	J. Ordinary (refitting)	Hong kong
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	C. T. Macquy Lieut.	Japan
Cockshaler,	gun-boat.	1	30	Howard Kerr Lieut.	Hongkong
Cornorant,	despatch vessel	4	200	G. D. Broad Comr.	Japan
Dove,	gun-boat.	3	60	In ordinary	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Robert S. Hunt Lt.	Swatow
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Afrid Caten Lt.	Hongkong
Flamer,	moral hospital	3	60	Attached to Melville	Hongkong
Forester,	gun-boat.	3	60	J. E. Stokes Lt. Com.	Yajuu
Gun-chopper,	gun-boat	3	60	J. C. Patterson Lt.	Amoy
Hardy,	gun-boat	3	60	Geo. Morice Lieut.	Ningpo
Haughty,	gun-boat.	3	60	C. N. Singleton Lieut.	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-boat.	3	60	P. E. Luard, Lieut.	Chinkiang
Heeper,	store ship.	3	150	Geo. Thain Staff Comr.	Japan
Icarus	steam sloop	3	150	G. G. Townsend Comr.	Hongkong
Incubator,	gun-boat.	3	60	T. Nicolaus Lieut.	Hongkong
Incur,	gun-boat.	3	40	C. F. W. Johnson	Hongkong
Leven,	gun-vessel	3	80	"Lieut."	Hongkong
Manila,	store vessel	4	70	Kn. R. Ryan Master	Shanghai
Melville,	Naval Hospital,	3	R. Bernard, D. I. G. &c		Hongkong
Opuscula,	gun-boat.	3	60	J. A. M. Manning Lt.	Canton
Oprey,	gun vessel	4	200	W. Menzies Comr.	Hongkong
Pearl,	sc. corvette	21	400	John Fras Ross Capt.	Singapore
Pelorus,	corvette	21	400	H. W. Haswell Capt.	Yokohama
Perseus,	gun-vessel	17	300	C. E. Moore Comr.	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	4	4	Commander Oliver Jones	Yokohama
Princess Royal,	Lt. of battle flag ship.	73	400	W. G. Jones Fg. ship	Yokohama
Rattler,	steam sloop	17	300	J. W. Webb Comr.	Coast of South Chi
Riflesman,	survey vessel	5	1	J. W. Reed, Master	Hongkong
Salamia,	pad desp. ves.	1	250	Francis O. Suttie Comr.	Hongkong
Scylla,	corvett.	12	400	R. W. Courtenay Capt.	Hakodadi
Serpent,	aux. sc. desp. vessel	1	20	H. Bullock Comr.	Ships serv. Japan
Sinewy,	gun-boat.	1	30	W. F. L. Elwyn Lt.	Yokohama
Snipe,	gun-boat	3	60	Geo. Powys Lt.	Pientsin
Starling,	gun-boat Tender	3	60	In ordinary	Whampoa
Watchful,	gun-boat	4	Harbor Tender to flagship		Hongkong
Wessel,	gun-boat	3	60	"Lt."	Shanghai

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100